The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,725. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	Rs. 52	0
	,, 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	,, 28	0
	,, 38	0
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	,, 21	0
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	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	,, 2	0
First insertion, each line	,, 0	6
Second insertion	,, 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Births.

CAMPBELL—At Dum-Dum, on the 15th February, the wife of Colonel A. N. Campbell, H. M.'s 48th Regiment, of a son.

MACNICOL—At Howrah, on the 17th February, Mrs. Macnicol, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY, Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail 10th March.*)

THE Liverpool and Australian Black Ball Line of Packet Ship "GOLDEN DREAM," has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers. For passage apply to Captain BROWN, on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

(To Sail in March.)

THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,120 tons register, HENRY WHITFIELD, Commander, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain WHITFIELD

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing English Ship "BURLINGTON," 13 years old, 652 tons register, now in Bombay harbour. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the *Burlington*.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class fast sailing French Ship BALLY DE SUFFREN, 737 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

BERTOMJEE H. VADIA,

Agent for Captain and Owners.

No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 tons, (130 H. P.) Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee via Mails, Passengers and Cargo will leave on the 4th proximo at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Dundee Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingh if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamship COCHIN, 500 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sadasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras *vid* Beypoore by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHIOX, Master Monson Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	5th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	11th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

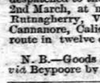
For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company have employed in this line Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years, *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass Ports *viseed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday ...	1st March.	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.
Friday	4th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	11th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday ...	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday ...	1st March ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at	4 P. M.
Friday ...	4th ,,	TELEGRAPH ..... at	9 A. M.
Tuesday ...	8th ,,	MAHARAJ ..... at	1 P. M.
Friday.....	11th ,,	TELEGRAPH ..... at	2 P. M.
Tuesday ...	15th ,,	MAHARAJ..... at	4 P. M.
Friday ...	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH ..... at	8 P. M.
Tuesday ...	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at	11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Caroline Agnes*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, failing the same will be landed by the Captains at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Caroline Agnes*.

Bombay, 18th February 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Montrose*, Captain P. McIntyre, having arrived from Glasgow, is now ready to discharge, and Consignees are requested to send off BOATS without delay for their Goods, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Agents for Owners of the *Montrose*.

Bombay, 19th February 1864.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *vid* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on Deposits at short dates, subject to 7 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GREY & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Dockyard, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, H. M. Brig "TAPTÉE," as she stands, built of Teak, Coppered, and Copper and Iron fastened.

Burthen old measure	179 tons.
	feet ins.
Length between perpendiculars	73 3½
Breadth mould	22 10
Ditto extreme	23 2
Depth of hold	12 10

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of Sale, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel is now lying in the Harbour, where she can be inspected at any time on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town Duties as may be demanded by the Commissioners of Customs.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,

Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 25th February 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace, will be held in the Durbar Room in the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 29th day of February, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to take into consideration

A letter from Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Michael H. Scott, T. F. Grey, George Scott, and A. H. Curtis, Esqs., Justices of the Peace, requesting me to summon a Meeting of Her Magisty's Justices of the Peace at 3 o'clock P.M., on Monday the 29th February 1864, to consider the following proposition, which will be brought forward by Mr. George Scott.

"That a Committee of Justices be appointed to enquire into and report on the nature of the Town Duties levied under the Provisions of Act 25 of 1858, Section XXII., and Schedule annexed to the said Act, with a view to an equitable distribution by what means articles of food and consumption may without injury to the Municipal Fund be relieved from the Town Duties now levied thereon."

C. P. CLARKE, Sheriff and Ex-officio Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 22nd February 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in the Bombay Dock-yard, a quantity for new Marine Stores consisting of Anchors, Anglo Copper of sizes, Copper Bolts, Bunting of Colours, Copper Sheathing, Iron of Sorts and Sizes, Chain Cable, Nails, Iron and Copper, Paint Europe of different description, Brass Plate of various sizes, Boats, Nautical instruments, Clocks &c.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within 7 days after the sale.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.

GEO. THO. ROBINSON,

Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

મુંબઇ રાજીલ કંપાનીગ એનડ વીવીગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 1st proximo, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Medow Street.

ARDASEER, GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

THE AITAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE RIGVEDA containing earliest speculations of the Brahmans on the naming of the Sacrificial Fires, and on the origin, performance and sense of the Rites of the Vedic Religion; edited, translated and explained by MARTIN HAUG, Ph. D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.

Two vols. of above 800 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Text, and 535 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 1st March 1864.

Price per copy to subscribers ..... Rs. 17

,, to Non-subscribers... ..... ,, 20

Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names, and mention the number of copies required to the Curator Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, before the 1st March 1864.

21st December 1864.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (INCLUDING POSTAGE.)

Per quarter in advance ..... Rs. 5

,, 6

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Alliance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the necessity of plants which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather*. The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Gins fitted with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,

Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5

Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against, the Estate of the late Surgeon JOHN THOM SANDERSON, M.D., Staff Surgeon at Kurrachee, will be pleased to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 25TH MARCH 1864, after which date no claim will be attended to. ALEX. CARNEGY, Major,

President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 17th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees Ten Thousand deposited with the Bank for Four months fixed.

H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 15th February 1864. Acting Agent.

RS. 400 REWARD.—LOST in Nesbit Lane, on Thursday evening last, two Government CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 1,000 each, Nos. 13899 and 14427. Any one who gives information which may lead to their recovery, to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, will receive the above reward.

Bombay, 20th February 1864.

WANTED—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,

E. HINGLEY,

Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required :

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED.)—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Maneckjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES required for the Arsenal at Belgaum during 1864-65, will be received on TUESDAY, the 22nd proximo, at the office of the Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance at Belgaum.

The conditions of contract and all other particulars may be learnt on application at the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

DAVID J. KINLOCH, Captain,

Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance S.M.C.

Belgaum, 12th February 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 29th January last, calling a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company on the 29th instant, it is hereby notified, that the Meeting has been deferred to FRIDAY, the 4th March next, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th February 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 28th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.

Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to superintend the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Louisa Point, Malabar Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following :—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.		Tucker's Wall Lamps.	
,,	Reading do.	,,	Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,,	Tent do.	,,	Hand do.
,,	Argand do.		

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye..... in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.

Returns	Do.	Do.	
York Rivers	Do.	Do.	
Latakia	Do.	Do.	
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.	
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.	
Ditto in *prime condition*.	Do.	Do.	

Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,, Aunt Sally
Circassian Puzzle	,, Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game of Frogs and Toads	,, English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	,, Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	,, Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	,, Game of War
The Tournament	,, Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	,, Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D Board	,, Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	,, Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Historical Loto	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
,, Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

AND

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasc, Suttara, Mahableshwar, Joojeoree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "SALSETTE."

Doyle's Bird Eye Views of Society	Rs. 11 4
Cartoons from Punch, nicely bound	15 12
The Destiny of Nations as indicated in Prophesy. By Revd. Dr. Cumming	5 12
The Home of Elmore; a family history	3 12
The Student's Manual of Ancient Geography. By Revd. W. L. Bevan, &c.	5 12
The Book of Common Prayer, Church of England	13 8
Handsomely got up.....with Illustrations.	
The Comprehensive English Dictionary, &c. By John Ogivie, LL. D. Pronunciation adapted to the best modern usage by R. Cull, F. S. A. 800 Engravings	18 12
Travels and adventures of an Officer's Wife in India, China, and New Zealand. 2 vols. By Mrs. Muter, wife of Lt. Col. Muter, H. M. 13th L. I.	15 12
A Bundle of Ballads. Edited by the author of "Guy Livingstone"	4 8
Secret Service; or, recollections of a City Detective.	3 12
Hans Anderson's Tales and Stories. Illus	3 12
On preparing and mounting Microscopic objects	2 0
Alison's History of Europe Continuation 1815-52 Vol. 2	3 0
Scott's The Surgeon's Daughter, and Castle Dangerous	0 12
The Heroine of the Daring. By Capt. Armstrong	1 8
Zohrab the Hostage. By author of Hajjee Baba	1 8
Mr. Jones's Evining Party. By Ed. Routledge	0 12
The Sailor Hero; or the frigate and the Jugger. By Lord Dundonald	1 8
Zingra the Gipsy. By A. M. Maillard	0 12
Joe Miller's Complete Jest Book	2 4
The Golden Harp; hymns, rhymes, &c. for children. By H. W. Dulcken, Ph. D.	2 12
The Belle of the Village. By John Mills	1 8
Divine Emblems; or, temporal things spiritualised, &c. Illustrated by Alex. Smith, author of "Dreamthorp," &c.	3 12
Effie's Favorite Fairy Tales, Coloured, on cloth, Lonnard and Walen	5 12
The Rector's Daughter, etc. By Anne Bowman	2 0
Punch, Vol. 45, July to December 1863	6 12
George Stanley; or, life in the woods. Illustrated	2 12
Bishop Wilson's Sacred Lectures, addressed to his family during the first nine years of his Indian Episcopate. Edited by his son D. Wilson, M. A.	5 12
Wandering Jew's Message. By the author of "The Physician's Daughters."	3 12
Tales of a Wayside Inn. By H. W. Longfellow	2 12
Ditto. author's edition	2 12
Small's Veterinary Tablet	2 0
The Pilgrim's Progress. Handsomely bound and illustrated	8 0
The Four Gospels in Greek in accordance with the New Testament being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and the English texts, including a Concordance to the Proper names with Indices to the English & v. v. 3rd Edn. revised	31 8
Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile. With map, portraits and illustrations, chiefly from drawings by Captain Grant. By Captain J. H. Speke, Indian Army	15 12
Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars, &c. By Q. A Gillmore, A. M. New York	13 8
The Old Helmet. 2 vols. By author of Wide, wide world	9 0
Stanley's Life of Bedell. By Dr. Thos. Guthrie	2 12
Counsel and Comfort spoken from a city pulpit. By the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson."	2 12
Passages of a working Life during half a century. With a prelude of early reminiscences. Vol. 1. By Charles Knight. (Two more volumes to follow)	8 0
Burton's Abeokuta and the Camaroon mountains. 2 vols	18 12
Miss Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals, new and greatly enlarged edition	13 8
Dr. Colenso on the Pentateuch. Part IV	8 0
Cobb's Veterinary Surgeon and Contractor's Pocket Book, 1864	4 8
The Queen's English: stray notes on speaking and spelling. By H. Alford, D. D., Dean of Canterbury	3 12
Sylvia's Lovers. By Mrs. Gaskell	4 8
Lost and saved. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton	3 12
No Name. By Wilkie Collins	4 8
Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon	4 8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Ditto	4 8
Original Sanskrit Texts on the origin and history of the People of India, their religion and institutions, &c. Parts III. and IV. By J. Muir, D. C. L.	17 0
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual. An original Miscellany of Entertaining Literature. Edited by Edmund Routledge. 100 Illustrations	4 8
British Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers	2 12
Shakespeare. 4 vols. Edited by H. Staunton	31 0
The Child's Picture Scrap Book. 400 illustrations	3 12
Children's Songs for Town and Country	2 0
Alphabet to teach little folks how to become good	2 0
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The Parables of Our Lord, illustrated by J. E. Millais. Handsomely bound &c	15 12
Aunt Maddy's Diamonds. By Mrs. H. Myrtle	0 12
Christmas Holidays; or, a new way of spending them	2 12
The sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 6	3 0
Reynold's Miscellany, Vol. 31	3 0
The London Journal, Vol. 38	3 0
Learning better than house and land	0 8
Little Henry and his bearer	0 8
The comical Story Book	3 12
Tilt's Uterine and Ovarian Inflammation	2 0
The Language of Flowers	2 4
Ditto morocco gilt	5 12
Cordelia on Whist	0 12
The Medical Reason Why, Vol. 1	2 0
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0 8
Dumas' Paris Life at Twenty	3 8
Blandi's Photography	0 12
Molesworth's Engineering Formul

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... ... Rs. 10
SINGLE COPIES,..... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Entire Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM GILBERT will sign in future per procuration for our Firm.
BLACKWELL & Co.

NOTICE.—Four GovernmentCurrency Notes for One Thousand Rupees each, number c-13 20086, 22653, 19221, and 21493, having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

Any person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the said Notes to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, HOLLAND AND PEILE, will be handsomely rewarded.
Bombay, 26th February 1864.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The adjourned Special General Meeting on the subject of Railway Terminus Accommodation, &c., &c., will be held on THURSDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon.
By order of the Committee,
W. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

CIRCULAR.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY OFFICES, No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

AGENCIES have been opened in this Presidency at the following places, viz., Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Neriad, and Ahmedabad. Goods are forwarded to and from each Agency daily at through rates. The Company can also by arrangement forward goods to Hyrabad, Secunderabad, Ahmednuggur, Kurrachee, Mooltan, Lahore, Mhow, Indore, Deesa, &c., at which places Agencies will be opened shortly.

The Company undertake the cartage of goods to and from the Railway Stations in Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, at reasonable rates.

Furniture and Merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town to another. English Spring Vans are now in use for this purpose and Spring Platform Trolleys are being built.

It is the intention of the Company eventually to extend its agencies to all the important Towns of the Presidency, but it is expected that October will see their arrangements fully far completed.

Shipping, Landing, and Custom House work executed with despatch and regularity.

Particulars as to the operations in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies will be found in page No. 560-561 of the *Bombay Gazette* Almanack.

For further particulars as to rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collector of Malabar is prepared to purchase 3,850 Garce, equal to 4,62,000 Indian Maunds, of SALT, the produce of Bombay or places subordinate thereto, at the Price of 1 Rupees 60 per Garce will be given till further notice:

At Cannanore.....	500	Garce.
" Tellicherry.....	500	"
" Calicut.....	1,000	"
" Beypore.....	1,000	"
" Ponany.....	900	"
" Chowghat.....	50	"
Total.....	3,850	Garce.

The Salt will be received by weight, and the rate specified is inclusive (as usual) of the charges attending landing, weighing, and storing.

G. A. BALLARD, Collector of Malabar.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

NOTICE.

The above Notice, dated this instant, as regards the Salt required at the port of Beypoor, is hereby cancelled, but any quantity that may have been already shipped for that port will be received and paid for in accordance with the said Notice.

M. J. WALHOUSE, Acting Collector.
Calicut, 18th February 1864.

જાહેર ખબર

આપવામાં આવેછેકે મલબાર કલેકટર સાહેબે ત્રણેના બંનસ્ર જુંબઈ વચ્ચે તેના તાબાની જગા ઉપરથી મીઠ ૩૮૫૦ ગચ્ચારચ્ચ ઝીટલે ૪૬૨૦૦૦ મંગાની મણ ખરીદ કરશે અને બીજી જાહેરાત થતાં સુધી દર એક ગચ્ચારચે ૩૬૫ પરમાણે કોમત આપ વામા આવશે.

કાનાનોર થેથે.....	૫૦૦
તેલીચરી થેથે.....	૫૦૦
કલીકટ થેથે.....	૧૦૦૦
બેપુર થેથે.....	૧૦૦૦
પોનાની થેથે.....	૮૦૦
ચાવાટ થેથે.....	૫૦
થેકુલ ગ્યારેચ	૩૮૫૦

મીઠ તોલન થેણેત થેદલ આણી વધીવાટો પ્રમાણે વર બાગીતલેલા ભાવ મીઠ તોલ્યાચા ઉતરણાચા આણી બચારિત પેદાચિચ્યાચા ખર્ચાસુધાં આપે અલે સમજાવે.

ઘઈ,
જી. યે. બલાર્ડ
કલેકટર મલબાર.
મુંબઈ
તારીખ ૧૨ ફેબ્રુવારી સન ૧૮૬૪.

જાહિર ખબર.

દિલ્હીજાતે ઈબ્રોજે મલબાર કલેકટર સાહેબે ખાલી કોચિચ્યા બંદરી મુંબઈ થેથોંચ અથવા તીચ્યા તાબાતીલ જાગી ઉત્પન જાલે લે મીઠ ૩૮૫૦ ગ્યારસ ક્વણજે બંગાલી મણ ૪૬૨૦૦૦ ખરીદ કરતોંચ આણી દુસરી જાહિરાત પેદૈલ તોપર્યંત દર ગ્યારચાસ કોમત રૂપયે ૬૬ પ્રમાણે દેણેત યેઈલ.

કાનોર થેથે.....	૫૦૦
તેલીચરી થેથે.....	૫૦૦
કલીકટ થેથે.....	૧૦૦૦
બેપુર થેથે.....	૧૦૦૦
પોનાની થેથે.....	૮૦૦
ચાવાટ થેથે.....	૫૦
થેકુલ ગ્યારેચ	૩૮૫૦

મીઠ તોલુન ઘેણેત યેઇલ આણી વધીવાટી પ્રમાણે વર બાગીતલેલ્યા ભાવ મીઠ તોલ્યાચ્યા ઉતરણાચ્યા આણી બચારિત પેદાચિચ્યાચ્યા ખર્ચાસુધાં આપે અલે સમજાવિં.

ઘઈ,
જી. યે. બલાર્ડ
કલેકટર મલબાર.
મુંબઈ
તારીખ ૧૨ ફેબ્રુવારી સન ૧૮૬૪.

જાહિર ખબર.

દિલ્હીજાતે કીં મદરઝ તારીખ ૧૨ ફેબ્રુવારી સન ૧૮૬૪ ચે જાહીર ખબરે મધે બેપુર યે બંદરી મીઠ પાચ્છિજે અર્જ કિચ્ચિલે આહે તે રદ આહે પરંતુ ત્યા બંદરા કરિતાં જે મીઠ ગ બવતાંત મલન ઘ્યાવા જાલે આહે તે તે ઘેણેત યેઇલ મદરઝ જાહિરાતીંત લીચિચ્યા પ્રમાણે કોમત દેણેત યેઈલ.

ઘઈ
યંમ. યે. બાલ્હોય
આકટીંગ કલેકટર.
કલિકટ
તારીખ ૧૮ ફેબ્રુવારીચી સન ૧૮૬૪.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOTTOMARY.—Wanted to borrow the sum of about 15,000 Rupees to defray the expenses of the French Ship *Marie Nelie*, Captain Angebian. Tenders once more will be received at the Office of the Vice-Consulate of France, No. 5 Bonah Bazar Street, this day, the first of March, at noon precisely.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A Sermon on behalf of the Society's Schools will be preached TO-MORROW, SUNDAY EVENING, 28th February, in Byculla Church, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Victoria, and a Collection made afterwards.

J. D. GIBSON, Secretary B. E. Society.
Bombay, 27th Feb. 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Tardeo, on SATURDAY, the 26th March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following business will be submitted:—

First.—To receive the Directors' Report with Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1863.
Second.—To consider the propriety of increasing the remuneration of the Directors.
Third.—To elect new Directors.
Fourth.—To elect Auditors for the current year 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.
26th February 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at .....per dz. Rs.		42
Do. in pints	,, ,,	24
Porter in pints (expected)	,, ,,	3
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...Rs.		16
BEAUJOLAIS—Old do. do.	,,	21
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capenes	,,	15
Do. white do.....	,,	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts.....	,,	40
Do. in pints.....	,,	22
Green Seal, quarts.....	,,	44
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,,	32
Chateau Beychevelle	,,	17
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine.....	,,	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,,	9
PORT—Carbonell's old frnity. } Expected shortly.		
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }		
Good pale tiffin (Cortisos')	,,	22
Dry pale dinner(do.)	,,	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, per box	,,	13
CARBINES and RIFLES (Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)		At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Mattta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 29th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. An packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. of the 29th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Sind, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—FEB.—MAR., 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday	1st.....	6h. 3m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday	8th.....	8h. 50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	15th.....	10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd.....	3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st.....	3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	27	Venus sets at 3h.26.	6 25	6 3 0	3 8	3 33	8 53
Sun.	28	Mercury rises at 5.1.	6 22	6 4	1 24	1 41	8 56
Mon.	29	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 22	6 4	1 59	2 17	8 56
Tues.	1	St. Romain.	6 21	6 4	2 38	3 1	8 57
Wed.	2	St. Charl., Bp.	6 20	6 4	3 20	3 55	8 58
Thur.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 20	6 5	4 30	5 14	8 59
Fri.	4	Twilight ends 7.19.	6 19	6 6	6 0	6 46	9 0

25th February 1864. Time—7h. 59m. P.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN.....	Feb. 6	KURRACHEE	Feb. 20
SUEZ.....	Feb. 18	LAHORE	Feb. 17
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 18
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 15	MADRAS	Feb. 20
BANGALORE.....	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 19
CALCUTTA	Feb. 18	MEERUT	Feb. 19
CAPE.....	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 20
CEYLON.....	Feb. 27	PUNJAUB	Feb. 17
COCHIN.....	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 10
DELHI	Feb. 11	RANGOON.....	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ.....	Jan. 26
HONGKONG	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Feb. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

To the corduroyed urchin, gloomily pondering an insoluble example in the pregnant page of one of poor Bishop Colenso's elementary treatises on mathematics, to the forlorn undergraduate, breathlessly perusing a Little-go list, from which his name has been somehow excluded, on account of an ill-timed deference on the part of incorruptible examiners, and heartless moderators, to the unyielding exigencies of Algebra,—there must be solid consolation in the spectacle of the dire catastrophe, into which, a too ardent pursuit of the truths of arithmetic has hurried a veteran student! to learn on the indisputable authority of the pulpit that peril to the soul lurks in the mazes of simple division, and that the multiplication table is obnoxious to the thirty-nine Articles! A dreadful retribution has fallen upon a much cyphering Bishop, a moral payment in kind! The schoolmaster went to Natal, and was in every sense abroad! His favourite studies gave birth to theological bewilderment. The "untutored mind" of the savage, mounting the hobby of his teacher, drove the convictions of his life into chaotic confusion, his pen into print, and his doctrines into the clutches of the inquisition.

Surely, no man of the present day, except perhaps Colonel Crawley, has had the honour of being so well abused as Dr. Colenso. Hierarchies are notoriously endowed with splendidly developed powers of vituperation, and the Bishop, for the last two or three years, has inhaled a very atmosphere of commination. His detractors, too, as a rule, seem to have been mindful of Mr. Walter Shandy's opinions:—

"Small Curses, Dr. Slop, upon great occasions, quoth my father—are but so much waste of our strength and soul's health to no manner of purpose. I own it, replied Dr. Slop. They are like sparrow shot, quoth my uncle Toby, (suspending his whistling), fired against a bastion. They serve, continued my father, to stir the humours—but carry off none of their acrimony:—for my own part, I seldom swear or curse at all. I hold it bad;—but if ever I fall into it by surprise, I generally retain so much presence of mind (Right, quoth my uncle Toby) as to make it answer my purpose, that is, I swear on till I find myself easy."

Certainly all the big-wigs of the Upper House of Convocation who "fell into it by surprise—retained so much presence of mind" as to storm with the energy and redundance of Ernulphus himself: the lesser wigs of the Lower House railed in unison. The dust of invective was shaken from the feet of every irate preacher against this recalcitrant ecclesiastic. From the dignified accents of the Rector of Plumstead Episcopi, to the bashful stutter of the curate just transmitted from St. Bees, all tongues wagged anathematically. Even Exeter Hall for a moment forgot the scarlet woman of Babylon, to have a shy at the Colonial!

> Never was heard such a terrible curse!
> But what gave rise
> To so little surprise,
> Nobody seemed one penny the worse!

Like the *Warrior* target at Shoeburyness, the Bishop continued to show a bold front to the most scientific projectiles. He may have been a little battered and dinted, but no hole was visible in the armour of his indifference. At last, however, a big Armstrong has been placed in position. The establishment has had recourse to its engines of judicial persecution: and, if they have not made a hole in the target, at any rate it has been ordered to be dug up, and carted away.

Two Bishops at Cape Town in addresses, which, upon the authority of the *South African Advertiser*, we must accept as "able, argumentative, and clear," have pronounced their opinions against Dr. Colenso. Why they should take the trouble to pronounce these opinions, or what weight, or what effect these opinions will have, now they are pronounced, seems, however, far from clear. At any rate, it is probable, that, if their opinions are endorsed by the Metropolitan, they will be followed by a sentence of deprivation, against Dr. Colenso, founded thereon. But Dr. Colenso snaps his fingers at the jurisdiction assumed by his brethren. In the remote fastnesses of Natal he ensconces himself; there he doubtless smiles at these hostile "opinions," being already sufficiently used to things of the sort. Is he therefore to be hunted down like the Scotch Covenanters of old? or is he to be subjected to Dr. Lashington's inquisition, and the theological vagaries of Her Majesty's Privy Council? If the latter, who is to pay the expenses of his prosecution? Decisions are not reached cheaply in those delightful courts. To argue fully both sides of the serious questions raised by him, in strict accordance with the technical impediments to be met with at every step, to discuss the various points at issue with the careful minuteness of learned and well-fed advocates, paid by the day, will take, we should conceive, about a year at least. Everything there is done on a magnificent scale of expenditure. It costs a Bishop something to the tune of £5,000 or £6,000 to dispose satisfactorily of a heretic rector or vicar. How much more must it take then to annihilate the Bishop himself! Who has to undertake the responsibility? Upon whose shoulders does the costly duty rest?

Again: let us consider, what earthly good can such a prosecution do to a living soul? If the Bishop, for good reasons known to himself, can reconcile it to his own conscience to retain his Bishopric, what is to be gained by making a martyr of him? Right or wrong, the judgment of the Privy Council will but little affect the weight of his opinions. The most remarkable feature about the case at present is the smallness of the number of persons likely to be influenced by his doctrines, who have really read the Bishop's books. The Right Reverend who preached an eloquent discourse against them candidly therein owned, that all his knowledge of them was derived from an *answer* to them. But once make a sensation case of it, with the evidence neatly printed at great length, and the arguments of counsel given in extenso in every newspaper in England, and the Episcopal poison permeates into every house, whence the books themselves have been shudderingly excluded.

Finally: the people really most interested, namely, those of Natal, will not surely be much benefited by the settlement of the question either way. They cannot at present be supposed to be very tender as to their orthodoxy; and surely, Christianity can rest upon foundations broad enough to support it, in the mind of the savage, without the aid of the buttresses of the Pentateuch, many of which are even, by the most orthodox, *admitted* to be doubtful, if not entirely untrue. Besides, it does seem rather foolish to have African theology to fit the thirty-nine Articles, just when the interpretation of those Articles is the subject of savage difference among some of the most learned divines of the day! The African mind is perhaps at present scarcely fitted to imbibe the nice discriminations of Dr. Lushington's legal theology. It was all very well, no doubt, to root up poor deaf Dr. Heath, in his old age, from his little parish of Brading, to save the sound orthodoxy of the enlightened peasantry of the Isle of Wight, who snored under him once a week. But orthodoxy is a plant of too delicate a fibre to take much root near the Equator: and we really suspect that the Bishop has taken a pretty accurate measure of the religious requirements of his dusky flock.

As to the Home Church, the effect of another great judicial row will inevitably be to force the Establishment one step lower in that path of unpopularity, into which its destiny of late has, unfortunately, but confessedly, been grinding it.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of to-day:—

The temporary excitement caused by the Frontier War has now quite subsided, but its evil consequences still remain; and these will become more apparent when Sir Charles Trevelyan brings forward his budget for the year 1864-65. There are already some uncomfortable anticipations that, even without reckoning the cost of a campaign, which, however we may applaud individual deeds of prowess, has neither added prestige to our arms nor given security to our frontier, the forthcoming budget will belie the rose-coloured prophecies of men who supposed that India's evil days were for ever past, and that the halcyon times of peace and financial prosperity had begun. So long as a large proportion of the revenue of India depends on the value of opium, which fluctuates so violently and so suddenly as to deceive the most experienced merchants, it is impossible for any Finance Minister to predict with any pretence to certainty what the income of any one year will be. Last April Sir Charles Trevelyan estimated Bengal opium at Rs. 1,250 a chest for the financial year, which would have given a total sum of more than £8,000,000 upon the expected crop on both sides of India. This rate seemed low enough at the time, for the average price per chest during the two previous years had been Rs. 1,550. But the past year has been an unusually bad one for opium, and it is feared that the average price must have fallen very greatly below Sir Charles Trevelyan's estimate. At the last weekly sale in Calcutta the average for each chest hardly exceeded Rs. 1,000, and a month ago the rates were even lower. What with the loss on opium therefore, and the expenses of the Frontier War, the Finance Minister will hardly be able to present the people of India with a very satisfactory balance sheet this year.

One of the earliest acts of Sir John Lawrence as Viceroy and Governor General has been to put a stop to the one-sided social intercourse which has hitherto existed in India between Europeans and natives, by omitting to invite any native gentlemen to the first ball given by him in Calcutta. It appears that the leaders of the native community of Calcutta lately offered a direct insult to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal by sending prostitutes to the Agricultural Exhibition on a day set apart for the reception of native ladies there by the most distinguished Englishwomen of the Presidency. This alone was enough to provoke the indignation of even the most tolerant of Englishmen; but, without this, one who knows so much of India and Indian ways of thinking as Sir John Lawrence is of course cognisant of the opinions which the people of this as of all other Oriental countries have on the subject of dancing, and must therefore have been glad of the opportunity of letting all India understand that henceforth natives, who, in spite of their loud professions of faith in the excellence of Western ideas about society, are ashamed to bring their own wives and daughters to public assemblies, will be kept at a distance instead of being courted by the English community.

Sir Hugh Rose has issued a very sensible order providing that in future the hospitals of European soldiers shall be attended by European nurses instead of native ayahs. The nurses are to be chosen from among the soldiers' wives of good character in each regiment, who, while finding useful occupation for themselves, will be able to do much towards alleviating the unhappy lot of invalid European soldiers in this country. The order springs from the same motives of kindly and thoughtful consideration for the soldier's comfort which have ever guided the conduct of Sir Hugh Rose since he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

Strange news has come to us of disturbances in the Portuguese territory of Goa, caused, as is alleged, by the reckless conduct of certain planters who have recently obtained enormous grants of land in the most fertile provinces of Goa for the purpose of developing the resources of the country. These planters are, with one exception, Americans, and the Portuguese journals declare that the Count of Torres Novas, the Governor of Goa, sold land extending over very many square miles to these planters without taking proper care to secure the rights of native owners of the soil,—that the planters, eager to enforce their legal rights, have ruined the poor cultivators, and, meeting with resistance from the most respectable native farmers, have called in the aid of armed men of their own and of Portuguese troops to crush the insurrection,—and that the Governor himself is now vainly trying to restore contentment among the population of the land which he has so thoughtlessly alienated. The planters' story has not yet been heard.

Mr. J. F. Hore, the very able Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, has delivered a most important judgment in a case in which a Bombay tradesman brought an action against the Rajah of a small principality called Jowar in the Tanna Collectorate, to recover the cost of goods supplied to the Rajah on account of a dancing girl whom he brought down with him from Poona, where he came to pay a visit to Bombay some time ago. The effect of Mr. Hore's decision is that the Rajah is an independent sovereign prince who is not liable, even when residing in British territory, to the jurisdiction of British Courts of Law. The decision is an awkward one, not for Bombay tradesmen, who of course will take very good care in future not to sell their goods to native princes unless they are paid for them in advance, but for the Indian Government, who will be greatly perplexed if Mr. Hore's judgment is maintained, how to deal in future with the hundred native chiefs whose situation is very similar to that of the Rajah of Jowar. For, if such Rajahs, who are not even of sufficient importance to have English Residents at their Courts, are to be recognized as independent sovereign princes, who have the right of making peace or war without asking the consent of the English Government, either India must fall back into a state of lawlessness such as prevailed in Europe when every feudal chief claimed and exercised the right of private war, or the Indian Government, if it prevent them from committing such crimes and follies, must make its account to be worried by perpetual appeals to England and claims to compensation by the native princes whom it restrains from using their lawful power as independent Sovereigns. Mr. Hore himself evidently feels how great would be the inconvenience of his decision, were it accepted as a precedent in our law courts: for he has, we understand, submitted his judgment to the High Court for the opinion of the principal Judges of Bombay.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* announces that "Surgeon Major Vaughan is permitted to "retire from the service on the pension of £250 "per annum." Dr. Vaughan has just completed twenty-two years of services in India; he has been actively employed ever since he came to the country, and has always had the reputation of being able to do and doing as good work as any man in the service. In the Central India campaign, more especially, when he was staff surgeon to Sir Hugh Rose, he gained so much distinction, not only as a doctor but as a soldier, that he was recommended by the general for a C. B.-ship, and, although he was refused that coveted decoration, there are few men of all who served through that campaign who will contest his right to it. Well, this distinguished surgeon, when he returns to England after a service so protracted and so honourable, is allowed a pension of £250 a year, no more than the Government lately granted to young men of the Indian Navy who had been at sea some ten or twelve years, when that service was abolished. It may be added that there are only eight men in the Bombay Medical service, without reckoning the doctors attached to the Grant College, who are in receipt of incomes of so much as Rs. 1,000 a year. Can it be wondered at that with such prospects before them English Medical men are unwilling to enter the Medical service, the ranks of which will consequently henceforth be filled up with imperfectly trained surgeons from Ireland and Scotland?

WE regret to hear from various parts of Western India, and more especially from Guzerat, very bad accounts of the new cotton crop. One correspondent writes on the 20th inst. from Ahmedabad:—"I have seen some fields quite blighted by frost, and the heavy rain that we have had yesterday and to-day will not improve the rest." In fact, there is reason to fear that the great increase in the extent of the land taken into cultivation for cotton will be counteracted by the diminished yield per acre; and that the crop of 1864 will hardly exceed the crop of 1863.

THE *Friend of India* declares that there is no truth whatever in the statement, that an article which it published on Jung Bahadoor is now under the consideration of Government.

MR. TEMPLE's appointment as Commissioner of the Central Provinces appears in the *Gazette* of the 17th intant. The news will (says the *Friend of India*) be received with very great gratification in those Provinces, and possibly Colonel Elliott will not be sorry to be relieved of the peculiar responsibility which succeeding such a man as Mr. Temple would have thrown upon him.

THE whole community will (says the *Englishman*) be sorry to learn "that failing health has compelled our respected Chief Justice to seek relaxation in a visit to Europe. Whether we regard the calm dignity which Sir Barnes Peacock's presence imparts to the Bench of the High Court, or his great legal knowledge, his departure at the present moment must be looked upon as a calamity. It is to be haped he will not be compelled to be long absent. An officiating Chief Justice will be appointed by the government of India. It will probably be Mr. J. Norman. A question has, however, risen whether the Charter makes it imperative to appoint a barrister judge as Chief Justice or not. If the interpretation can be made in favour of the civilians it is not improbable that Mr. Trevor, as the senior judge, will have the officiating appointment."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Penang* anchored from Bombay and Southern Ports.

GALLE, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Steamer *Donnai* sailed for China.

CALCUTTA. 26TH FEBRUARY.

Government Paper, Four per cent, 7 to 7¼ discount.
Five per Cent. 3 to 3¼ premium.
Five-and-half per Cent, 9¼ to 9½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1¾d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £2 to £2 5s. per ton.
Jute, £3 per ton.
Seeds, £2 10s. to £2 15s. per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-10 to Rs. 10 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40 good seconds, 11 annas 9 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, rather quiet.
Market for Twist, no demand.

BOMBAY.

THE incoming mail steamer, now due, brings we believe upwards of a million and a half of specie. Over a million has been shipped from Southampton alone.

LIEUTENANT H. N. REEVES, Assistant Political Agent at Mahee Kanta, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, without pay.

FROM a correspondent at Ahmedabad, we learn that a wealthy Hindoo merchant of Bombay, named Becherdass Ambaidass, is about to open a dispensary there.

IT is stated that a branch of the Bank of Bombay will be opened at Bhownuggur next month. An European manager has already been appointed for that post.

MR. GEORGE NOBLE TAYLOR (of the Madras Civil Service) Special Commissioner deputed by the Government of India to make an investigation into the Railway affairs of this Presidency, is at present actively engaged in instituting enquiries on the subject through the Railway Department of the Secretariate.

FROM an advertisement in another column, we perceive that the Indian Carrying Company have opened agencies at Poona, Barsee, Sholapoor, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Neriad, and Ahmedabad. It is the intention of the Company eventually to extend its operations to all the important towns of the Presidency, and it is expected that October will see their arrangements pretty far completed.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde, to Aden and Suez on the 29th instant:—

For Marseilles.—Mrs. Grant and 2 infants; Captain and Mrs. Barron and 3 infants; Captain Beamish and child; Mrs. Kerr; Dr. and Mrs. Small; Mr. C. Prixen; Mr. and Mrs. Joynson; Miss Cornforth; Mr. A. Gibson; Mr. Fearby; Mr. and Mrs. Holloway; Captain and Mrs. Kettlewell and 2 children; Mr. Clarke Pittars; Mr. B. E. W. Baker; and Dr. Gorringe.

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Whittle; Mr. A. Williams; Major Gray; Captain and Mrs. Jordan; Lieut. A. Maberly; Lieut. A. Mackenzie; Mr. Theadore Cook and child; Mr. G. W. Anderson; Messrs. W. Allen; J. Bates, G. Burn, W. Morehead; and Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

For Gibraltar.—D. A. J. Galvao,

For Suez.—Dr. James Glasgon; Mr. Duckworth; Mrs. Mackenzie; Dr. and Mrs. Fleming and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. de Busschc; Lieut. Goschen; Mr. Jordan; Mrs. Sharples and 2 children; Bishop Murphy; Mr. William White.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General Intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

THE following passengers who proceeded yesterday by the British ship *Star of India*, Captain Morris, to London:—

Mrs. Prely and 3 children, Mrs. Campbell and infant; Mrs. Fitzgerald and 3 children; Mrs. Cameron; Master Cameron; Colonel Skinner; Captain Robinson; Captain Lloyd; Lieutenant Budgeon; Lieutenant Thorps; Staff Assistant Surgeon Broker; 125 time-expired men; 150 invalids; 21 women; and 26 children.

WE understand that the "Bomanjee Hormasjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company" have declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 7½ per cent for the six months, carried 14,000 Rupees to the reserved fund and Rupees 4,000 undivided profits; and the dividend would have been larger had not an accident to the boilers stopped the working of the mill nearly two months. The mill is now, however, in full working order.

PROGRAMME of music to be played on the Esplanade by the Band of the 28th Regiment this day:—

March.—"Come where my love lies dreaming"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Honey Suckle"	Browne
Polka.—"Charivari"	Ham.
Quadrille.—"Star of India"	Schmuck.
Cavatina (op).—"Adelia"	Doniyeti:
Galop.—"Souvenir"	Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RAJA OF JOWAR.—A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—In our report of the Raja of Jowar's case, we omitted to mention that the judgment was given subject to the opinion of the High Court, if it should be considered advisable that a case should be submitted for such opinion. We now understand, that, in consequence of the importance of the questions at issue, it is the intention of the first Judge to send up a case to the High Court for the opinion of its Judges.

RATHER DISCREDITABLE.—We are informed that somehow or other the questions intended to be answered by the candidates for the office of pleader found their way during the examination to the place where some of the candidates were sitting. The fact came to the knowledge of an officer of the court, who informed the President of the examination committee of it. We are unaware how many candidates profited by the questions, but the circumstance is sufficient to induce the court to order a second *viva voce* examination at all events.

SMALL-POX IN COLABA.—This disease is now ravaging Colaba; but is confined as yet to one isolated spot in Middle Colaba opposite the Victoria Laundry Company's buildings, on which some huts are erected by the work-people employed by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Isolated as the disease was on one spot, it, however, attracted the attention of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who brought the matter to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners, and measures have been adopted to remove the sick, and clear away the ground by either the removal or burning down of the huts.

A MAJOLICA DRINKING FOUNTAIN.—It appears that during the late visit to England of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy he purchased there a Majolica drinking fountain, which has been lying useless ever since its arrival in India in the museum of the Jamsetjee School of Art; but, Sir Jamsetjee having expressed a desire to have it erected opposite to the premises occupied by the School of Art, so as to make it both ornamental and useful to the city, the Municipality have granted their permission for him to do so, as well as sanctioned a gratuitous supply of water for it.

A REMEDY WANTED.—It appears that the Inspector of Scavenging finds great difficulty in bringing to punishment offenders against the rules of cleanliness, from the inability of the police magistrates to enter upon all the cases that are placed before them in consequence of the pressing nature of their other duties. Within the past six months two hundred and thirty-eight summonses were issued against sanitary offenders, in addition to two thousand seven hundred notices issued by the Inspector himself. It appears, however, that nothing further can be done in the matter but to refer it to the acting Chief Magistrate with a view to the suggestion of some remedy if possible.

A CRY FOR WATER.—The great want of water in the neighbourhood of the Mahurpackady New Road felt so extremely last year, that a representation to that effect was made to the Municipal Commissioners by the inhabitants of the place; when it was deemed desirable that a reservoir should be erected and pipes laid down, and, accordingly, an estimate for that purpose was framed, and submitted to the Consulting Engineer to Government on the 8th April 1863; but evidently the estimate has been shelved by that functionary, as up to the present, although nigh a year past since its submission, nothing more has been heard of that document, and the work remains in *statu quo*, the inhabitants of that neighbourhood meanwhile becoming more and more clamorous for water.

THE following Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the provisional committee of the Jugonnath Sunkersett testimonial, Mazagon Castle. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. occupied the chair.

Proposed by Dadabhai Narojee, Esq., seconded by Edwin Heycock, Esq.,—That in the opinion of this meeting the most suitable testimonial to the H

geous to trade would it not have been? He mentioned this simply as one of the incidents in favour of a gold currency. The main objection of the Government to this measure appeared to be the very great danger likely to arise in case great changes arose in the Money Market relative to the price of gold. The argument appeared to be the very great injustice the Government would be doing, in case such a change took place, in paying the public debt or in payment of the annual interest. This was, no doubt, very just. But he was afraid that the Government would be going on contracting debts rather than paying them. A very large portion of the public debt was held in England; therefore, he did not think it matter much whether it was paid off in gold or silver. With all deference to those who entertained such an opinion, he must say that there was a certain amount of fallacy in that objection. Supposing that the Government had to pay him interest upon the papers he held, the only two parties concerned in the matter were himself and the Government, and, therefore, if there were a depreciation of five per cent. or more in the coin with which he would be paid, that would be a matter in which he alone was interested. And then he would not be the only person who would suffer by it. If gold were a legal tender he would offer the same money to some person to whom he owed money, and he thought there was not a great deal to be said on that point on the other side, and he would not press that argument. Certainly nothing was fairer than to make an allowance when any great depreciation took place; but, then, when a depreciation took place it would be quite in the power of Government to revise the value of gold; and if there were any possible hardship would arise if they paid off their debt on the interest upon it in gold. He would now read the resolution which was prepared for their adoption; but before doing so he must state that in the correspondence sent to them, it was mentioned that a resolution would be put before the meeting to the effect that the Chamber would recommend to the Government the adoption of a gold currency as had been considered by the Chamber in their letter to Government in 1859. On further consideration it was thought desirable to make this alteration, and the meeting would see it when he read the resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the introduction of gold, as an auxiliary currency into India, would prove very beneficial, and that the committee be instructed to address the Government of India on the subject and pray for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the best mode of introducing such an auxiliary currency." His (Mr. Maitland's) own individual opinion was in favour of the part taken by the Chamber in 1859; and though he was not in India at the time, he had recorded his opinion in the minute book before he left. That opinion was that it was desirable that gold should be introduced as an auxiliary currency, and to leave it to Government to regulate the value according to the market. For instance, in 1859 it was urged upon the Government to adopt the sovereign at Rs. 10. If that was done it would have been very necessary that they should adopt half sovereigns at Rs. 5, and then quarter pieces at Rs. 2-8. It was thought that it would be better to inspire greater confidence among the natives to have the gold coined at the Mint, and instead of having sovereigns, to have gold coins to the value of 15, 8 and 4 rupees. His opinion was rather opposed to that measure, and he should rather prefer the introduction of sovereigns, as great advantage would be derived if the sovereigns were adopted because they might be put into circulation half an hour after they were landed. Still there was much to be said on the other side in considering this matter. It was also said, with justice and reason, in the argument as to making gold a legal tender to the extent of Rs. 200, that it would be hard upon a native, if he had to receive eleven rupees, to have to go to the money-changers to get change for the other sovereign. Therefore, it was particularly desirable that there should be a minimum as to the extent of the legal tender, say from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200. That opinion had been expressed and was entitled to careful consideration. Another question was simply that the Committee did not think it desirable to adopt the recommendation of the Chamber in 1859 as to adoption of a gold currency entirely, but rather that there should be an auxiliary gold currency, leaving the other matter to be enquired into in detail by the Government. In Bombay the three gentlemen who had expressed their view at the meeting held three different opinions. Mr. Grant, the chairman, was rather in favour of a paper currency, advocating the same scheme as the one advocated by the late Mr. Wilson. Mr. Cassels was in favour of a gold currency to take the place of silver entirely and gold to be the sole currency. Mr. Brooke was rather in favour of the scheme adopted by the committee of the Chamber, and that was to introduce gold as an auxiliary currency to silver. He should say that he had expressed a very strong opinion—and in fact, it was his own recommendation—that at present gold should only be introduced as an auxiliary currency, because in course of time the superiority of gold over silver would render the former to make itself felt, and by degrees become the so'e currency of the country. They all knew that in England, in 1816, the double currency did exist, and in course of time it was transferred to a gold currency; and he was certain that the gold would before long become the main currency of India. Before he sat down he would read a letter he had received from Mr. Bullen expressing his views on the subject:—

ALIPORE, 17th February, 1864.

MY DEAR MAITLAND,—As I have to attend the Council to-day at 11 A.M., and sitting is likely to be a long one, I fear that I shall be unable to be present at the meeting of the Chamber convened for noon.

I see, however, from the Committee's circular letter of the 10th, that it is intended to bring forward a resolution to the effect that Government be addressed to carry out the plan indicated in the Chamber's letter of the 25th May 1859 "with such modification as may appear desirable."

The plan indicated in that letter was, that gold should be legalized as a subsidiary currency to the extent of two hundred rupees, adopting the sovereign at a fixed relative value to the rupee, as the expression was modified in a subsequent letter of the 29th idem, "recognizing the sovereign as the equivalent of ten rupees."

The principle, therefore, to which the Chamber will to-day be asked to commit itself in a memorial to Government is, that silver remaining the standard and the medium in which large payments are to be made, gold shall be declared a legal tender in sums up to twenty sovereigns or two hundred rupees.

Unless it is intended to give a wider scope to the expression in the resolution, "with such modifications as may appear desirable," than the words seem to authorise, I regret that this is a resolution I could not, if present at the meeting, support: my objections to the principle of gold being legalized *as a subsidiary currency at all* being quite fundamental.

Reflection will, I think, show that there is no real analogy between the course then recommended by the Chamber and the English system, from which the idea was, no doubt, borrowed, and that if adopted, it would lead to confusion in the currency without any adequate countervailing advantages.

If gold is required as a currency at all, surely it is that it shall be employed as a medium for large, and not for small, payments. Yet this proposition if carried out, would almost certainly exclude it from use for such purposes, for in the event of gold declining in value as compared with the silver piece, alongside of which it would be circulating—a possible case at any rate—no one would receive gold that he was not legally bound to receive, and for the adjustment of large transactions it would therefore be unavailable.

Take again the position of a bank receiving numerous deposits in gold in sums within the legal limit, and being unable to make such money available for the payment of larger checks drawn upon it; what difficulty and loss such a system might lend it in.

Or again, the position of Government as was pointed out in the reply which the Chamber at the time received from the Financial Secretary. If the Government receives gold it must pay in gold. Now the Government receipts for revenue &c. in sums under Rs. 200 must far exceed its payments in small sums. Yet, unless the parties to whom large payments were to be made could be paid in sovereigns, which they would not of course do, in the supposed event of depreciation in the value of gold, gold would accumulate its hands and might be the cause of considerable embarrassment.

Many other objections will probably on consideration suggest themselves to you, but I have probably said enough to explain why I object in principle to the proposition which I understand is to be brought forward at the meeting to-day.

My own opinion is decided, that if a gold currency is to be introduced into India at all, it will be far better hastily to change the standard at once from silver to gold, coining gold pieces of 15, 10 and 5 rupees of their full intrinsic value as compared with silver, declaring gold to be a legal tender for any amount which can be expressed in such coins, allowing the present silver currency to circulate alongside of the gold currency for a certain time, also as legal tender to any amount, gradually reducing the sum for which silver should be a legal tender as the value of the silver circulation became contracted, and eventually withdrawing the present rupee currency from circulation altogether, and circulating instead a subsidiary silver coinage 7 or 8 per cent. below its value as bullion.

I express no opinion as to the desirableness of changing the standard from silver to gold. That is a very large question, on which there is much to be said on both sides. But if the majority of the Chamber to-day decide on memorializing Government at all on the subject, I hope the resolution passed will be in such general terms that it may not exclude such a scheme as the above from being recommended should the committee, who will no doubt be appointed to draw up the memorial, consider worthy of adoption.—Yours very truly,

JOHN N. BULLEN.

The Chairman then concluded by observing, with reference to Mr. Bullen's letter, that the views expressed by that gentleman were the same as those of Mr. Cassels, that he preferred a gold currency to a silver one, and that the former should displace the latter entirely; but he did not think that such a measure could be carried out at once. Probably Mr. Cassels was not aware that the object of the Chamber in recommending that gold should be an auxiliary currency was that in course of time it should displace silver. They knew the difficulties they had to contend against in introducing a measure of that kind at once. They were simply introducing the thin end of the wedge quietly, and gradually it would slide on to a general currency. It appeared to him that if the measure recommended by Messrs. Cassels and Bullen were adopted, it would be attended with great danger, as it was impossible to stop the currency of silver altogether in India. If it were to be announced that, after a certain date, silver beyond Rs. 200 would not be a legal tender, what were those people who had large masses of silver in their coffers to do with it? How were they to turn their silver into gold? He could quite understand that they would be able to do so gradually. Then what was the Government to do with the large quantity of gold they sent to England and Australia? They have to send money to buy sovereigns to meet the demand. Whether they had the money to spare or not, he could not say: they must know best; but it was certainly a matter which would be attended with very considerable danger, and was calculated to revolutionise the currency of the whole country. Supposing that the tender was to the extent of Rs. 500, no doubt arrangements would be made; but still it would be very necessary to have silver converted into gold. If gold was at once to be the currency, there would be such a demand that the Government would never be able to meet it. It would be attended with the greatest amount of danger and difficulty, and, therefore, it would be better that they should go on by degrees.

Mr. Maitland then asked if any of the members wished to address the meeting before he put the resolution.

There being no other, the resolution was put.

Mr. Stewart Douglas seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that as the proceedings were now over, he thought it was necessary that he should mention to them that himself and Mr Douglas were going to resign their seats on the committee, and that the members would have to elect the President and Vice-President for the present year.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting broke up.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

(From the Gazette of India.)

(Continued from Friday's "Bombay Gazette.")

From Colonel W. W. Turner, Comdg. 1st Brigade Eusufzye Field Force—(dated Camp Heights above Umbeyla, 20th December 1863.)

In continuation of the concluding paragraph of my report upon the part taken by the Brigade under my command on the 15th and 16th instant, I have the honor to state that Captain Chamberlain, Commanding 23rd Pioneers, has, in his report to me, made the most special mention of the services of Dr Cheke, in Medical charge of his Corps, and requested that they may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Chamberlain has also brought to my notice the services of Private Fergus Rogers, 101st R. B. Fusiliers, who separated from his Regiment at the Conical Hill, joined in the pursuit of the enemy, in which he greatly distinguished himself.

From Lieut. Col. A. Wilde, C.B., Comdg. 2nd Brigade Eusufzye Field Force, to Asst. Adjt. Genl., Eusufzye Field Force,—(dated Camp Umbeyla, 17th December 1863.)

Agreeably to Field Force Orders, I assumed command of the troops as per margin, which composed No. 2 or the left column of the attacking Force, organized on the night of the 14th December 1863, for the assault on the enemy's position at Lalloo Bandah, and the subsequent descent into the Chumla Valley.

Peshawar Mountain Train 4 Guns.	
H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.	
Corps of Guides.	
3rd Seikh Infantry.	
5th Goorkha Battalion.	
Company Sapper and Miners.	

2. For the information of the Major General Commanding, I have the honor to report the operations of the above Column during the 15th and 16th instant.

3. On the morning of the 15th, I formed the Column in the order marginally noted, and as soon as No. 1 Column had passed out of the main position of the upper Camp, the troops advanced over the Crag Picquet, the skirmishers of the 5th Goorkha Battalion quickly reaching the low ridge of rocks immediately in front of the enemy's position, which was situated on a high steep hill covering the hamlet of Bandah.

ADVANCE GUARD.	
5th Goorkha Battalion.	
H. M's 101st Fusiliers.	
Peshawar Mountain Train.	
Sappers and Miners.	
Corps of Guides.	
3rd Seikh Infantry.	
Mountain Train, Extra Ammunition.	
Infantry, Extra Ammunition.	
Dandees.	
REAR GUARD.	
3rd Seikh Infantry.	

This hill was occupied by the enemy, who held it in strength behind stone breast-works, and I made the following dispositions for the assault:—the mountain Train moved up and opened sufficient fire to keep down the musketry fire from the heights; Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers and Corps of Guides were formed in line of contiguous Columns out of fire behind the ridge, the other two Regiments being held in reserve, in Column of sections, to preserve the left flank during the coming attack.

Having reported to the Major General that my Column was prepared, we waited the signal to advance the guns opening their full fire with effect.

After a short interval, both Columns were ordered to advance, and charging over a small plain began to ascend the hill. Her Majesty's 101st made straight for the highest peak, a strong post, defended with the Hindoostanee fanatics and their Pathan allies. The Corps of Guides took, by my order, a point a little below, with the object of taking the pressure off the 101st, to whom the most difficult part of the assault had been safely assigned. The Regiments of the Right Column moved on with equal rapidity, and the whole face of the hill was soon covered with our troops.

Aided by the excellent practice of the Mountain Trains of both Columns, the result of the conflict was soon determined; 2,000 and upwards of the enemy were put to flight and fled in the direction of the hamlet, rapidly pursued by our men. Part of the Corps of Guides and the 23rd Native Infantry had the honor of reaching the village about the same time, which they fired Her Majesty's 101st leaping into the breast-work bayonetted some 30 of its defenders, and the Corps of Guides, turning the position under a shower of stones shot and cut down numbers as they retreated from the peak of the hill to escape from the assault of the gallant 101st Fusiliers.

In the mean time the reserve under my own direction secured the line of hills on the left, overlooking the Chumla Valley, driving small parties of the enemy before us.

As soon as the main position of the enemy was gained, I moved the Mountain Train to the end of the ridge, and placed the two Regiments in position to watch the spurs of the mountain leading up from the Umbeyla plain, a duty that had been entrusted to me by the Major General before the attack commenced.

As anticipated, we had not long to wait. Large bodies of the enemy, hearing from the sound of the guns above what was occurring, came out of the village of Umbeyla and threatened both the left of Camp and our communication along the mountain with it.

Sending for reinforcements, two Companies of Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers, previously despatched, passed my messenger on the road, and shortly a Wing of the 101st and the Corps of Guides rejoined my Command.

Passing these troops along my rear, I reoccupied all the ground close up to the Crag Picquet, and waited for the enemy to approach.

Shortly afterwards, under directions from my personal assistant, I directed the 5th Goorka Battalion and a part of the 3rd Seikhs to charge and diver off the enemy. This was more gallantly done by both Corps, the Goorkhas capturing a standard. The enemy lost men not only here, but in a similar charge that was made by Her Majesty's 101st down the spur they were watching.

4. With this defeat all opposition ceased, and the Regiments bivouacked on the ground they had been fighting on.

5. On the following morning the Column descended, covering the guns and Cavalry, which passed down the Lalloo ravine into the Valley. We reached the plain about midday, and a Column having been formed as per margin, I advanced across the Valley towards the Bonair Pass.

ADVANCE GUARD.	
One Company Corps of Guides.	
Corps of Guides.	
H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.	
Peshawar Mountain Train.	
Sappers and Miners.	
5th Goorkha Battalion.	
3rd Seikh Infantry.	
Ammunition Dandees.	
REAR GUARD.	
One Company 3rd Seikh Infantry.	

As the Column debauched into the open country, the enemy appeared in great force on a low ridge of hills, which completely covered the approach to the village of Bonair.

Numerous gay standards of all colours were visible on the prominent hillocks, and an engagement on comparatively easy ground to what we had been accustomed to, was confidently hoped for by the troops, who moved forward in high spirits.

On approaching the position, two attacking Columns were formed: the enemy, however, gradually disappeared, and retired to the Bonair Pass, and the ridge was subsequently taken possession of, and is still occupied by the Column under my command.

6. In concluding this report, which may probably be the last in this Campaign, as the enemy have to-day tendered their submission to Her Majesty, I beg to bring the services of the following Officers prominently to the notice of the Major General, not only for their exertions during the engagement of the 15th, but for work gallantly and ably performed under my command on many previous occasions:—

Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury, Commanding 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

Captain Hughes, Commanding Peshawur Mountain Train.

Lieutenant F. Jenkins, Commanding Corps of Guides.

7. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant Colonel Renny, Commanding 3rd Seikh Infantry, and Captain Close, Commanding 5th Goorkha Battalion. The first has but lately joined the Force, but the latter has led his Regiment against the enemy most steadily on several occasions.

8. Captain Chester, Brigade Major, and Lieutenant Mackenzie, Staff Officer of the Punjab Irregular Force, accompanied me throughout the day, and are both excellent and efficient Staff Officers.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Salusbury Commanding Her Majesty's 101st speaks highly of the conduct of Major Lambert and Captain Parsons, both of the above Corps, and from personal knowledge I can support his recommendation.

Lieutenant Colonel Renny, Commanding the 3rd Seikh Infantry, mentions the gallant bearing of Lieutenant J. Cook, of the 3rd Seikhs, when his men charged down hill; and I saw Lieutenant Codrington of the 5th Goorkhas, myself leading on his men after the enemy in a manner that must have instilled confidence into men naturally less brave than our Goorkha Sepoys.

10. I append a list of men reported to have distinguished themselves and the usual Casualty Returns.

Roll of men of H. M.'s 101st R. B. Fusiliers specially recommended for reward on account of distinguished acts of gallantry in the action of the 15th instant, Camp, 21st December 1863.

No. 380, *Private Daniel Flannery No.* 4 *Company.*—Was the first man in at the left of the Conical Hill, and jumped in over the breast-work in the face of 5 or 6 of the enemy, and engaged them. Catain P. Butler was an eye witness to his soldier's bravery.

No. 696, *Colour Sergeant Denis Magrath, No.* 9 *Company.*—Was one of the first men in on the right of the Conical Hill, and saved Major Lambert's life. Several men attacked Major Lambert and his pistol missed fire twice. This soldier rushed in front of Major Lambert and bayonetted the leader.

A. WILDE, Lieut. Col., Comdg. 2nd Brigade.

MEMORANDUM.

The Bonair Jirgah having unreservedly submitted to the Government and consented to carry out the following requirements:—

I. To dismiss the Army of all kinds on the Bonair Pass.

II. To send a Force to destroy Mulkah completely.

III. To expel the Hindoostanees from the Bonair, Chumla, and Amazai lands.

IV. To give as hostages the whole of their chief men till the above requirements are fully carried out.

The first article of agreement is already accomplished. A Force of about 2,000 Bonair men is now ready at Muskipore to accomplish the second and third.

The hostages are now with me.

Under the above circumstances, I consider it would be advisable that some British Officer should accompany the Bonair Contingent, in order that we may see the destruction of Mulkah and obtain good information regarding the country.

If the Major General consents to furnish Colonel R. G. Taylor, C.B., with the Regiment of Guides as an escort, I propose requesting him to accompany the Contingent as Political Officer, and should the Major General deem it desirable to send other Officers with him, I trust he will instruct them to act entirely by Colonel Taylor's wishes regarding the places they visit, &c.

I propose that they should encamp to-night at Kooriah, and proceed to-morrow to Mulkah, returning as quickly as possible by the same route.

Two of the chief men, Zyedoolah Khan and Ahmed Khan, will accompany Colonel Taylor; the rest of the hostages will remain with me.

All these hostages will be entirely at our disposal in event of any breach of faith.

H. R. James, Major, Commissioner.

Camp near Umbeyla, 19th December 1863.

Fort William, 29th January:—In consideration of the conspicuous gallantry and devotion displayed by the undermentioned Native Officers (who already possess the 1st class Order of Merit,) during recent engagements with the enemy in the operations on the North-Western Frontier, the Right Honble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the following rewards as a special case:—

Subadar Major Hubeeb Khan Bahadoor, 1st Punjab Infantry, to a member of the 1st class of the Order of British India with the title of Sirdar Bahadoor.

Subadar Major Secundar Khan, 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry, to be a member of the 2nd class of the Order of British India with the title of Bahadoor.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(To be continued.)

THE OSBORNES.

(From the Spectator.)

WE include the Osbornes, as we shall include the Fitzroys, among the governing families, partly on account of their possessions, but chiefly because the popular voice assigns them that position. They are, however the descendants of a clothworker's apprentice, have produced but one great man, and, for the last two centuries have been little more conspicuous than all considerable landowners in England are forced to become. Their pedigree is, of course, made up in peerages, and there was no doubt, a family named Osborne, in Kent, in the time of Henry VI., but there is nothing to connect this house with them, and they bore different arms. The real founder was Edward Osborne, who may have been the son of Richard, who married the heiress of the Broughtons, though it is not probable, and who certainly was apprenticed in Henry VIII.'s reign to Sir William Hewit, the clothworker, a leading merchant of the city, said to have had an estate of 6,000*l.* a year. Edward's fortune was made by a romantic incident. Sir W. Hewit had a daughter, an only child, and the nurse, playing with her in her father's house, carried her to an old London Bridge, dropped her into the river. Edward Osborne saw the accident, leaped into the water, and won at the same moment a bride and an estate which made his family historical. Miss Hewit brought him lands in Barking, Essex, Wales (parish), and Harthill, Yorkshire, and Osborne made himself Lord Mayor of London in 1582, when he was knighted. In 1585 he became representative of the city in Parliament, and died in 1591, being succeeded by his son Hewit Osborne, who served with distinction in Elizabeth's Irish wars, was knighted by Essex for gallantry in the field, and died in 1614. He left by his wife,—a Fleetwood, daughter of the Master of the Mint,—a son, and a daughter married to Christopher Wardesford, Strafford's deputy in Ireland and devoted friend. The son, Edward Osborne, of Kiveton, Yorkshire, consequently allied himself to Strafford, was created a baronet on July 13, 1620, and was made Vice-President of the Council of the North, a machinery, set up, with Strafford as President, to exercise despotic power.

He was highly esteemed by Strafford, who looked upon him as one of his fastest friends. Writing to him from Dublin, on the 10th of February, 1639, Wentworth says:—"I send you herewith my commission, which makes you my Deputy-Lieutenant-General and gives you absolute power amongst them, as if I were present in person; nor do I only now give notice to the rest of the Deputies the rank, esteem, and power they must acknowledge in you, and conform themselves to your orders accordingly, but have so ordered the matter as, together with this commission, you will receive his Majesty's gracious letters requiring all the other Deputies to observe and obey your person and orders for his Majesty's service, as is fit. You see how much I have undertaken for you, and what a field of honour you have before you; therefore, I shall not need to incite you to take good heed to yourself, and your watchfulness and virtue in the exercise of so great a trust to express yourself to his Majesty's satisfaction and your own great advantage, and, I trust, future preferment, always carrying in mind that you are sure to be looked on with an evil eye by such of the great ones as love me not, and to hear of anything you chance to do amiss; and by this you get by being esteemed and avowed my friend. But as this ought to awaken you to every good and careful duty, so I trust their displeasure shall do you as little hurt as hitherto. I praise God and thank the King, it hath done me." This "field of honour," however, was closed to Sir Edward by the meeting of the Long Parliament, to which he was returned as member for Bere Regis, having served for the same place in the Parliament of April preceding. On petition, however, he was unseated, and thenceforth disappears in a rather odd way out of history, even the date of his death not being ascertained.

He married first the eldest daughter of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, and secondly, Anne, daughter of Thomas Wahnsley, of Dunkenhagh, Lancashire, and co-heiress, with intervening steps, of the Nevilles, Lords Latimer. His son by the first marriage was killed by the fall of a chimney; but the elder son of the second refounded the family, being the man known to English history as the Earl of Danby.

Thomas Osborne, born in 1831, was too young to take any active part in the great civil contest: but was brought up in the strictest Cavalier principles—such as were held by his father, and taught in Strafford's school of statesmanship. Indeed, the ideas by which he seems to have been guided in his subsequent career as a minister are singularly in harmony with the principles and feelings of the great Earl. Like him, Thomas Osborne was bent on the aggrandizement of the royal prerogative at the expense of the popular liberties and was a strong advocate of the doctrines of right divine and passive obedience. Like him, he had a certain regard for the dignity of his country, and was desirous that the King, absolute at home, should assume abroad an independent and leading position. They both agreed in associating the untrammeled development of the Crown as in accordance with the dignity of the nation in the eyes of Europe, quite as much as with the gratification of the private wishes of the King. They neither of them had any desire to see the authority of the Crown dependant merely on the support of a foreign government, and on this point there was a fund of sentimental difference between their views and the grovelling notions of the Stuart princes. Danby had the Cavalier reverence for the Church of England and the dislike of Popery which so seriously disturbed the unanimity of the Cavalier party during the Civil War. He had, at the same time, the deficiency in moral elevation of character and the profligate disregard to all principle which detracts so much from our admiration of nearly all that school and of Strafford himself. Osborne was as audacious and self-confident as his father's great patron, of whom he was in some degree a feebler representative; but apart from his undoubted inferiority in intellectual power, he had never undergone the early influences of a nobler political school, such as that to which the mind of Wentworth was subjected while he shared the counsels and friendship of Eliot, Pym, and Hampden. Osborne was a thoroughly unscrupulous man, bent on self-aggrandizement, and careless of the amount of personal degradation which he might incur in accumulating wealth and titles. He had succeeded to an estate seriously impaired by the Royalists' disasters in the Civil War, and he devoted himself to repairing these losses at the expense of all decency and honour. He was only redeemed from the common herd of profligate schemers of that age by his superior talents and sagacity, and his fixity of political ideas on two or three points. His versatility and plausible manners soon recommended him to the notice of the King, and the ascendancy of Clarendon was the only real obstacles to his immediate rise to power. He was one of the most vehement of the opponents of that statesman, whom the old Cavalier party always distrusted and disliked, and after his fall Osborne began his political ascent. In 1671 he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, and in May, 1672, one of the Privy Council. On June 19 in the following year, on the fall of the Cabal Ministry, Osborne was placed virtually at the head of public affairs and in immensely lucrative and important appointment of Lord High Treasurer. On the 15th of August in the same year (1673) he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Osborne of Kiveton, and Viscount Latimer of Danby, Yorkshire, and on the 24th June 1674, was created Earl of Danby—which last title had become extinct, in the person of Henry Danvers, brother of Eleanor Danvers. In July 19, 1675, he was created Viscount Dumblane, in Scotland, and in April 21, 1677, a Knight of the Garter. The administration of Danby must be judged with reference to what we have said above of his views and character. It is pronounced by Burnet to have been an attempt to revive the Cavalier party, and to govern England on their principles, and Macaulay adopted this view. At home Danby was a bigoted Protestant Tory of the exaggerated Cavalier type, who sacrificed everything to the royal prerogative, and detested and persecuted nonconformists to the Church of England. In this province he was shamelessly venal and covetous. Abroad, his policy was more creditable, owing to his higher ideas of national dignity. He wished to break off the subserviency to France, and he made Sir William Temple his political guide on foreign policy. Macaulay considers that he carried out this policy as well as he could consistently with the strong inclinations of the king for a French alliance and French money, and Danby's own determination to keep his place at any sacrifice. He contrived to bring about the match between the Princess Mary and William of Orange, which was deeply resented by Louis, and which was a master-stroke which stood Danby in good stead in future years. (He was obliged, however, to be the agent of his royal master in his pecuniary transactions with Louis, and the latter, when he found Danby his implacable enemy, contrived, as we have seen, through Ralph Montagu, to convert this unwilling agency on the part of Danby into an engine of his ruin in England, as if he had himself been the hired servant of France. The fall of Danby—his impeachment in 1678—the postponement of the proceedings from Parliament through the rest of the reign of Charles without his ever being brought to trial—his imprisonment in the Tower for five years, until he was allowed to be bailed in 1684—the vote of the Lords, at the commencement of the new reign, that the impeachment had fallen through by the dissolution of Parliament, and his restoration thereupon to his seat in the House and to political life, are matters of general history. Danby had always been a successful speaker, but his talents are said to have lain in practical action and decision of character rather than in oratory or theoretical speculation. Burnet says he was a plausible speaker, but too copious, so as to become wearisome. He soon perceived the tendency of James' measures to Popery and the destruction of the Established Church, and entered into correspondence with the Dutch Ministers and William of Orange on whom he had a great claim as the negotiator of his marriage. Having decided on his political course, there was no hesitation in Danby. He signed the letter of invitation to the Prince, and reconciled himself, as we have seen, to Devonshire and the Whigs, undertaking to secure York for the Revolution. This he managed in a very skilful manner, availing himself of a popular gathering to spread a panic-cry that the Papists were massacring the citizens, appealing to the militia, who had been called together to keep order, and, with their assistance, surprising and disarming Sir John Reresby, the Governor, and the garrison. He then convoked the citizens and procured their cheerful adhesion to the Prince's cause. The Revolution accomplished, however, and King James a fugitive abroad, Danby's Cavalier principles, which had been rather strained by the part he had just taken in opposition to the Crown, began to revive, and he endeavoured to accommodate theory and facts by the specious doctrine of an "abdication" having taken place by the flight of the King; and the Prince of Wales' birth being held doubtful, and his legal unsubstantiated and unsubstantiable by the flight of the queen, who could not return, he held that Mary had become actually, according to the strict rules of succession, Queen Regnant, and endeavoured to set up her sovereignty in opposition alike to the Regency scheme of some of the Tories, and the election of William, which was advocated by the Whigs. He wrote to Mary herself, offering to support her pretensions, her earnest and even angry repudiation of any separate interest from her husband induced Danby to retrace his steps, and by his influence the House of Lords consented to invite William to ascend the throne,—a service of inconceivable importance to the country, and the only incident in the history of the Osbornes which justifies their dukedom, and their hold over the popular imagination. In the new Government Danby became Lord President of the Council, William, much to his chagrin and disappointment, putting the Treasuryship into commission instead of placing its enormous powers of jobbery and plunder in the hands of one individual, after a sharp struggle with Saville, Marquis of Halifax (towards whom he had always entertained a strong hostility), and Shrewsbury and the Whigs, Danby succeeded in 1690 in becoming the real head of the Government. On the 9th of April, 1689, he had been created Marquis of Carmarthen. His administration was able, but unscrupulous. He was, of course, entirely in unison with the King's foreign policy, and at home, at first against William's wish, he commenced again on a great scale the system of Parliamentary corruptions which he had carried to great lengths in his Ministry in Charles's reign. He was hated by the Whigs, whose old feud against him had revived after the Revolution, but though an attempt was made in 1690 to exclude him from power by a proposition that no one should be admitted to any public employment who had been impeached in former reigns, he held his ground for some time with the favour of the King and Queen. When William went to Ireland, he was nominated one of the Council of Nine, and Mary was requested by her husband to be guided by him, especially in case of any difference in the Council; but a gradual divergence appeared between the King and his Minister, and, though on the 4th May 1694, he was created Duke of Leeds, he soon after fell helplessly from power. The crave to build a great house at any risk, which is the besetting sin of many prominent Englishmen, was never absent from his mind, and his venality ruined him at last. A committee of inquiry into the bribes said to have been received by great men soon led to the detection of the bribe of five thousand five hundred guineas which Leeds had received from the East India Company. Wharton reported this to the House of Commons, and was ordered to impeach Leeds at the bar of the Lords in the name of the Commons. Leeds had been addressing the Lords in his defence admitting that he had procured the money from the Company, but alleging it was only for his friend Bates (the agent employed), and not for himself and illustrating his peculiar ideas of public morality by quoting his conduct in a former case in Charles II.'s time, when he had sold several falsehoods in order to obtain money for another friend. Hearing that he was about to be impeached by the Commons, he hastened thither, and obtained permission to address them at the bar of that House. But his speech was ill-judged in its tone, and he scarcely attempted to set up any defence on the point at issue; but boasted that had it not been for him there would have been no House of Commons at all to impeach him. On his withdrawal, the Commons sent up Warton with the impeachment, and appointed managers to draw up articles and collect evidence. But one (legal) link in the evidence proved to be wanting, and the witness who it was believed could have supplied it fled to Holland. The proceedings were therefore suspended, and were never afterwards revived. Leeds had the effrontery to assume the bearing of an injured man, and even moved the Lords (but vainly) to declare the impeachment dismissed. The King, from respect to the memory of the Queen, allowing the nominal appointment of Lord President to remain with Leeds, who was, however, given to understand that he was not to appear in the Privy Council, or take part in the management of public affairs. He remained in this equivocal position four years, and only quitted it on receipt of very heavy grants of Crown lands, including, we believe, among other properties, the whole of the Scilly Isles. In Queen Anne's reign he took a prominent part in the defence of Sacheverel, with whom, of course, he sympathized strongly, and his excessive vitality—an attribute of almost all founders—kept his sickly body alive till July 26, 1712, when he died, eighty years old, and full of not of honour, of dignities and wealth. His character, which has been the study of many English historians, may, we believe, be summed up in two words. He was a *bourgeois* Strafford.

The Duke married Lady Bridget Bertie, second daughter of the Earl of Lindsey, who was succeded by his youngest son, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby, who, though of considerable discretion, distinguished himself by his courage and audacity, and died in June, 1759, Vice-Admiral of the Red. He had married Bridget, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Hyde, Bart., of North Myms, Hertfordshire, and had two sons and two daughters, one of whom married afterwards Lord Dunmore, died in his father's before his father, but the second, Peregrine, succeeded him as third Duke of Leeds, and after an uneventful life he was followed by Thomas, the fourth Duke, remarkable only for a marriage which constituted him the heir of the Godolphins, and one of the heirs of the Churchills, marrying June 26th, 1752, the Lady Caroline, daughter of Francis, Earl Godolphin, son and successor of the remarkable statesman who took so ambiguous a course during the reigns of William and Anne, by the Lady Harriet or Henrietta Churchill, eldest daughter of the Great Duke of Marlborough. By this marriage, agreeably to the patent granted to the Duke of Marlborough, the succeeding Osbornes as his descendants became Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity peerage-makers might take trouble to specify, and ultimately inherited the Godolphin property, including the estate at Newmarket, the patronage of Helston, in Cornwall, and Gogmagog, among the hills of Cambridgeshire, of that name. His surviving son, Francis Godolphin Osborne, fifth Duke, was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs before his father's death, under Mr. Pitt, and remained such till 1791. John Adams, American Minister, says of him:—"The Marquis of Carmarthen is a modest, a amiable man; treats all men with civility, and is much esteemed by the Foreign Ministers as well as the nation, but is not an enterprising Minister;" and Wilberforce speaks of him in his diary as "the elegant Carmarthen." In 1787 he caused a great sensation by inviting to a Foreign Secretary not only Foreign Ministers, but Mr. Fox and the leaders of the Opposition, to dine with him. In the "Auckland Correspondence" it is told how Mr. Fox was now more noticed by the Foreign Ministers than the host himself, and was for once well dressed. The next year he caused equal surprise by inviting Mr. M. de Calonne, the French Ambassador at dinner, a lady having just been forbidden the French Court for visiting M. de Calonne. In 1791 he resigned, in consequence of Mr. Pitt not persisting in his demands on Russia; but though he voted occasionally against the Government, he expressed strong aversion to the bringing in of Fox's India Bill, and to the Parliamentary Reform which some Whigs and Tory Reformers were going in for foreign affairs. He died January 31st, 1799. He had made a great match, marrying for his first wife (November 29th, 1773) Lady Amelia Darcy, only daughter and heiress of Robert, last Earl of Holderness, Baron Conyers, in which last dignity she succeeded her father, and transmitted to the Osbornes. This barony had been created in 1509 in the son of Sir John Conyers and Margery, daughter of Philip, Lord Darcy. With this marriage Leeds obtained Hornby Castle, in Yorkshire. The Conyers family were a branch from the parent stock at Stockton, in Durham, and rose to importance in Richmondshire by the possession of Sockburn and Hornby about the time of Richard II. "Gul-Coniers," says Leland, "the first lord of that name, dyd great coste on Horneby Castle. It was before but a mene thing." By the Baroness Conyers (from whom he obtained a divorce in 1779) the Duke had two sons, the younger of whom, Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, was the father of the present Duke of Leeds. The Duke married secondly, a Miss Catherine Anguish, whose exquisite beauty is extolled by Lord Sheffield in the "Auckland Correspondents." His eldest son George William Frederick, who succeeded him as sixth Duke of Leeds, was Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Lord Proprietary and Governor of the Scilly Islands. On the 4th of May, 1827, he was appointed Master of the Horse in Canning's Ministry, and from this time the Osbornes, who had been rather Conservative-Whigs than Tories during Pitt's reign moved forward with the Canningites to the Liberal party. The Duke died July 10th, 1838, and was succeded by his only son, Francis Godolphin D'Arcy Osborne (seventh Duke), who had been summoned to the Upper House as Lord Osborne the month before his father's death, and assumed, in 1849, the name of D'Arcy in addition to his own. He was married to an American lady, but died without children May 4, 1859, when all his titles, except the Barony of Conyers, devolved on his cousin, George Godolphin Osborne, second Baron Godolphin (of this family), son of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne mentioned above, who had been created Lord Godolphin, of Farnham-Royal, Bucks, on the 14th May, 1832, and in 1850. This nobleman is the present and eighth Duke of Leeds. Thus a son and grandson promise a continuance of the dignity in the same line. The Barony of Conyers devolved on the nephew of the seventh Duke, Sackville-George-Lane-Fox, son of Sackville-Lane-Fox, Esq., M.P., by Lady Charlotte Osborne, only daughter of the sixth Duke of Leeds.

The descendants of the lucky apprentice have, therefore, acquired two peerages, and estates which raise them at least to the second rank The family risked its fate on the Revolution, but it has otherwise not done much for England, and its most prominent member now is the present Duke's brother

9. Under the operation of this order, the Punjab Force, the Hyderabad Contingent, and all such bodies of Troops will be considered as forming a portion of the Standing Army, and Officers serving with those Forces will be entitled to all the privileges regarding promotion granted to the Officers of the Army at large, by the usage of the service, or under the provision of the Royal Warrant.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council, No. 446, dated 31st December 1863.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch No. 436 of 25th November 1863, I have to inform you that the rule laid down in a Circular from the Horse Guards, No. 61 of the 28th August 1860, extend to all Officers holding the rank of Captain regimentally with the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who may be serving in positions qualifying for promotion to the rank of Colonel, under the 8th Clause of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859.

2. It is therefore to be considered as applying to Officers of that rank holding the command of Regiments in the Indian Army.

3. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel appointed to the command of a Regiment before the publication in General Order of the Horse Guards' Circular of the 28th August 1860, would count his period of command as qualifying service for the rank of Colonel, but a Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel appointed to similar command subsequent to the publication, would not so count it.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

From H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, to the Right Hon'ble the Govr. General of India in Council, No. 448, dated 31st December 1863.

SIR,—I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's letter No. 83, dated 29th August 1863, forwarding for my consideration a reference made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, as to the actual advantages to the soldier derivable from the boon of two years' service granted in the General Order by the Governor General, dated 12th October 1859, to those men of the Local Army who did not take their discharge under the General Order No. 883 of the 20th June 1859.

2. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief was informed, by a letter from the War Office, that this concession does not count towards good conduct pay, pension, or any other advantage for which actual service is required, but only allowance on discharge two years earlier than he would otherwise be able to claim it."

3. This ruling, His Excellency has remarked, is not in accordance with the General Order by the Governor General of the 26th February 1860.

4. Having sought information from the Secretary of State for War upon what authority it had been stated that the two years' service granted in the General Order of the 12th October 1859 was not to reckon towards pension, I have been informed in reply, that the passage quoted from the War Office letter to Sir H. Rose is in strict accordance with the terms of the General Order of the 7th December 1859, which is as follows :—"The boon is to be applied solely in calculating the length of service of any man as a soldier, and is not to be reckoned towards the completion of fixed periods for promotion in departments, or for enhancement of retiring pensions, or towards good conduct pay or claim to gratuity and medal, or any other advantage for the obtainment of which actual service is necessary."

5. I have represented to the Secretary of State for War that the interpretation placed on this order in the instructions given to Sir H. Rose is erroneous.

6. Your General Orders noted below * detail at length the benefits to the soldier derivable from the grant, and make it apparent that the two years' service was to reckon towards the period entitling to pension as a soldier.—*Gazette of India.*

* G. O. by G. G. No. 36, dated 7th Dec. 1859.
G. O. by G. G. dated 26th Feb. 1860.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
26	Robert Kitson	Brough	Liverpool Oct. 25.
	Alligator	Nacoda	Cochin Feb. 19.
	Sullamutty	Nacoda	Damaun Feb. 26.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
26	Star of India	Morris	London.
	Lord Haddo	Brotherston	Kurrachee.
	Pemabhoy Hemabhoy	Williams	Boston.
	Johnston Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat.
	Eliza Rancke	Rancke	Liverpool.
	Mogul	Huison	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Manchester* for Surat.
Ship *J. J. Dussumier* for Malabar Coast.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	Jan. 5
	Charente (s),	
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1214	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
1096	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
489	Empress, Picts.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Stocker, Prieger & Co.	
	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 28
	ing Arthur, Grigg	Oct. 9
	ppanto, Martin—Stocker, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
	enidas, Thompson.	
	omanchig, Date—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
	orayshiro, Piton.	Dec. 26
	ride of the Ocean, Anderson.	Dec. 29
	r Ralph Abercrombie, Mancle, mald.	
	r Jamastjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
	outhampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.	
	ultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
	ailor Prince, Jones.	Dec. 30
1178	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	
533	Wellington, Ditchburn.	Nov. 18
583	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Reunie, Scovell & Co.	July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1953	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1202	Lisgar,—Martin Young & Co.	Dec. 21
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Nov. 18
1696	Arran, Martin.	Nov. 18
1249	Arundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
1466	Advance—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 31
1936	Bella Maria—J. W. Wright & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
1347	Black Eagle, Bassett—Rivett Carnac & Co.	Nov. 11
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorang Dec.	17
382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
333	Budget, Belcher.	
1830	Belle Isle, Babot.	Jan. 8
1068	Cashlian, Welburn	Nov. 28
916	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
1119	Contest, Amy.	
1862	Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co.	Dec. 14
1713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1021	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2.
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 11
1325	Dudeep Singh, Jennings.	
1047	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1643	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
1194	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 14
201	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1043	Heavy Feraie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
1157	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 25
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
659	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1145	James Seddon, Jiffkins—W. Latham & Co.	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 6
1363	King of Italy, Browne.	Dec. 23
1263	Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 14
935	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
503	Marguerite, Bertin.	
956	Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.	
883	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greaine, Bake—E. Bascoel & Co.	Dec. 29
901	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
641	Robert Rieson, Brough—A. H. Haschke & Co.	Oct. 25
1000	Roodee.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Sedbery, Roberts.	Nov. 23
1096	Sarawak, Vaughan.	Nov. 25
1075	Segth, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Sinoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
1533	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
691	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1227	Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Company.	Dec. 21
893	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 17
1128	Southern Belle.	Jan. 4
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 5
837	Victoria, 3 Martin—Stocker, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 16
599	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 15

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1132	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
816	Fanny.	Dec. 30
1194	Herald.	Dec. 21
1094	North, Brown.	Nov. 20
1245	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
784	Shannon.	
1214	Tickelburg, Scott	Oct. 30
1061	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM CARDIFF.

973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
883	Neptune, Veary.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750	Martin Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057	Gladston.	
930	Sattara.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zamindar, Jones—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1017	Benumonde.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Aglancourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	

FROM HAVRE.

806	The Tychjee, S. Tychjee & Co.	

FROM BOSTON.

	Beverly (s) Pannan.	

FROM NEWPORT.

946	G. W. Duncan.	
692	Samoset.	

FROM GOTHENBERG.

	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

	Aracan.	
598	Clanmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.	
998	Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.	
949	Enna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.	
623	Jane Parker.	
999	May Queen, Penney.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

557	Hotspur.	Jan. 25
811	Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & C,	

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

999	Owen Glendower—Macnee & Co.	Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

643	Vanguard, Connall—I. F. Cursforth & Co.	Jan. 25

FROM CHINA.

387	British Banner, Grigg.	Dec. 24
410	Canada.	
1197	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
903	Louisa, Tillman.	
950	Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co.	Jan. 22

FROM GALLE.

	Madge Wildfire, Murray.	Jan. 26
	Emily and Laurie, Murphy.	

FROM MAURITIUS.

	Priam—J. W. Wright & Co.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175	Anne Royden	Jan. 19
	Arabia	Feb. 1
836	Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge,	
861	Cores.	Jan. 21
	City of Palaces.	
946	Countess Russell—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1056	Day Dream.	
	Diamond.	
558	Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Feb. 12
582	Euphemus.	
1178	Evelyn.	
1353	Herefordshire, Walker.	
857	Houghton.	
637	J. W. Brockman.	
1023	Jason.	
816	Jessie Coffin.	
1012	Kate Gregory.	
800	Lady Canning.	
	Mahomed Shah	Feb. 6
664	Mary Ann.	
1700	Mistress of the Seas.	
550	Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.	
1020	Mayaratha, Bryan, Brady.	Jan. 28
1100	North East—Boyd.	
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 29
	Ophir	
	Pearl	Jan. 25
994	Portland.	
	Regina	Jan. 28
794	Robert Small.	
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	Feb. 3
808	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
893	Scindia.	
670	Seaforth, Sandido.	
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	
	Turkey	Feb. 6,
1253	Waterloo—Peel Cassels & Co.'	
1150	Zuleika (s), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.	

FROM MAULMAIN.

938	Alabama, Hollenbrick, Wallace & Co.	
775	Adelaide, Richardson.	
411	Futel Curium, Nacoda.	
1188	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	
747	Maria, Tenlon.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
375	Rebecca Shepherd (s) Somers.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	
899	Wurtemburg (s) Chase, Wallace & Co.	

FROM THE CLYDE

611	Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co.	Dec. 28
952	Arran, Cummings—Macnee & Co.	
531	City of London, Ferguson.	Jan. 9
1399	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
686	Citrof Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 23
569	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	Matabahan, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
	Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

492	Sirocco	(July 20.)
1019	Sir Charles Napier, Walker—Fleming & Co.	
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 13.)
274	Anne Jenkins, Davies—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 27.)
450	Fanny, Watters—Fleming & Co.	(Nov. 26.)
964	Jane Brodie, Lyle—Fleming & Co.	
280	Mogul—Fleming & Co.	
	Annie, Williams—Fleming & Co.	
576	Colonist, Gibson—Fleming & Co.	
430	Calcutta, W. Leach—Lidbetter & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

675	Alipore, Black—Fleming & Co.	(July 10.)
386	Polly—Fleming & Co.	
1250	Europa—Fleming & Co.	(Oct. 17.)
703	Romulus—Fleming & Co.	
176	Rose of Denmark—Fleming & Co.	
658	China—Fleming & Co.	
241	Hortense—Fleming & Co.	

FROM FREEMANTEL.

482	Toronto, with Timber—Fleming & Co.	

FROM SHIELDS.

430	Buston Vale—C. H. A. Esen & Co.	(Oct. 5.)

FROM CLYDE.

850	Indiana—Fleming & Co.	

FROM MARSEILLES.

	La Reine des Anges—D. Cursetjee & Co.	

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 17, ships *Wide Awake* and *Aristides*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—February 11, barque *Vergilia*, A. Mathews, to Ganjam.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Dollarly	100	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	16 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	88 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Londonand China	250	10 do.	178 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank	125	.....	12 to 13pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,967	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p.sh.
Hydrabad Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,500 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company			
Lionel Office			
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	Rs. 33,700 pr.
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,000 pr.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Orange Grove Land Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,100 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pm.
Do. New £20 shares	£30-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 120 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 460 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 35,000.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Building Association	250	.....	Rs.150 pm.pem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
,,	Loan 1835-36	} 94
,,	Loan 1842-43	
,,	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		103½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		112

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (26th Feb. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	620 to 625
New Bhollera, (ready.)	,,	585 to 600
New Bhowmuggur, (ready.)	,,	595 to 600
New Oonravutiee	,,	555 to 560
Old Compta, (ready.)	,,	515 to 520
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	600 to 605
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	540 to 545
New Veravull	,,	555 to 560
New Khandeish	,,	520 to 535
New Poratchee	,,	560 to 565
New Accote	,,	575 to 580
New Mangalore	,,	575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,370.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...sz	Rs.	6 2 to 6 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	5 14 to 6 0
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	30 to 31
Niger	,,	34 to 35
	,,	27 to 28 Nominal.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 1½d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits :—

Deposits for	3 months	3 per cent. per annum	
Do.	6 do.	4 ,,	,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,	,,

Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 26th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland, do. 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMJEE, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURROUMSEEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Account	.....	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	.....	3 ,,
,, 6	,,	,, 5 ,,
,, 12	,,	,, 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON. Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee	
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0½d. ,,
	Sight	2s. 1 11-16d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts.	,,
3 Do.	Do	2-53 ,, ,,
	Sight	2-48 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
Ditto 4	do.
Ditto 5	do.
Ditto 6	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. ; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months